

Copy
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GENERAL LAND OFFICE
WASHINGTON

ADDRESS ONLY THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

October 19, 1911.

Sent to following:

(7) U.S. Sur. Gen, Boise, Idaho. Co. Surveyor, Beaverhead Co.,
" " Helena, Mont. Dillon, Mont.
R & R Hailey, Idaho. " Lemhi Co.,
" Missoula, Mont. " Salmon, Ida.
" " Emmet Co.,
" " St. Anthony, Ida.

As chairman of the Executive Committee of the U. S. Geographic Board, I have received, through the Geological Survey a recommendation from J. B. Umpieby, Assistant Geologist of the Geological Survey, who has been doing work in northeastern Idaho, that that part of the Continental Divide extending from about where Big Hole Pass crosses the Divide near the northeastern corner of Lemhi County down to Beaver Canyon, through which the Oregon Short Line passes, be called "The Lemhi Range". In his correspondence Mr. Umpieby states that some years ago the County Survey, presuable of Lemhi County, named the ridge between the valleys of the Salmon and Lemhi Rivers the "Lemhi Range". This name, whatever its origin, has been in use upon the General Land Office maps for some little time. It is also used by the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, and possibly by other map makers. Mr. Umpieby also offers, as secondary suggestions, the name "Big Hole Range", because it furnishes the western border of the Big

Hole Basin over in Montana; or that it be called "Bannock Range", from Bannock Pass, which crosses over from Montana into Idaho, at the headwaters of Medicine Lodge Creek, in about Township 13 N., Range 32 W., B.M.

If the name "Lemhi Range", as applied to the watershed between Salmon River and Lemhi River, has become of local usage and is generally acceptable to the people of Idaho, I shall feel diffident about attempting to force it over onto the Continental Divide, which forms the boundary between Idaho and Montana. In a general way, it is desirable that the different sections of the Continental Divide shall have distinguishing local names, for the reason that the different territories through which the Divide passes are more easily located.

I will be obliged if you will discuss this matter with your people and give me not only your own personal views but those of others in the premises.

not
I am quite certain, from Mr. Umpleby's letter, just what point he considers the southeast terminus of the Bitter Root Mountains. I notice that the General Land Office maps call the range extending from St. Regis Pass in Shoshone County, Idaho, clear down to Beaver Canyon, the Bitter Root Mountains. This, however, is evidently not the view of Mr. Umpleby, who either limits the Bitter Root Mountains to Nez Perce Pass on

the southeast, or Big Hole Pass, noted above, I am unable to determine which.

Very respectfully,

Frank M. Bond

Chairman, Executive Committee,
U.S. Geographic Board.

*The next meeting of the U.S. Geographic Board
will be on Nov. 8.*